

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 9, 1921
A SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION
FIGHT IN THE FRENCH CONVENTION
A LABOR COLLEGE
A WEAKNESS IN LABOR LEADERSHIP
THE UNHOLY SPIRIT OF CAPITAL

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

THE LABOR CLARION,
LABOR TEMPLE,
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP



*Market at Fifth
San Francisco*

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Labor Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 2546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 113 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1921

No. 32



A Successful Celebration



The Labor Day celebration in the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco last Monday was, perhaps, the most successful in the history of the organized labor movement in this city, and the city has had some very great affairs in the past. The Auditorium was packed to the doors and thousands were unable to gain admission. More than 15,000 people attended the entertainment.

Enthusiasm of the crowd was at fever pitch; musicians, singers and orators being applauded to the echo at the conclusion of each number.

The speakers of the evening were Mayor James Rolph, Jr., Congressman John I. Nolan of the Fifth Congressional District, San Francisco. Daniel C. Murphy, president of the State Federation of Labor, presided. The meeting was formally opened by William T. Bonsor, president of the Labor Council, who, after a few words, relinquished the chair to Murphy.

The official program of the evening presented by the committee in charge was as follows:

Concert by augmented Municipal Band of San Francisco; overture, "Poet and Peasant"; patrol, "America"; selection from "Robin Hood."

Formal program—(a) "Star-Spangled Banner"; (b) "I Love You, California," Miss Anita Sullivan, lyric soprano, in costume, accompanied by band; Neapolitan quartet; opening address, James Rolph, Jr., Mayor of San Francisco; organ recital—(a) Military Polonaise, (b) "Dance of the Water Sprites" (from the 1914 Bohemian Club grove play, "Mee Neta Ma"), (c) intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Una Waldrop; vaudeville numbers; vocal selections—(a) "When You Look in the Heart of a Rose," (b) "Peggy O'Neil," Miss Belle Elkins, dramatic soprano; Miss Harriet Searight at the piano; Heller string quartet, "Andante Cantabile"; vaudeville number; introductory remarks, Daniel C. Murphey, president, California State Federation of Labor; Labor Day oration, John I. Nolan, Congressman, Fifth California District; vocal selections, Feist Trio; motion picture comedy, courtesy Moving Picture Operators' Union; grand ball.

A concert by the Municipal Band preceded the regular program, the latter being opened with the singing of "America" by Miss Anita Sullivan in costume. She followed that with rendering "I Love You, California." For this number she was attired in a bewitching costume of pink with lace and poppies. She was rewarded with a beautiful bouquet of roses and liberal applause.

Mayor Rolph was the first speaker of the evening. He said that he had just returned from a deer hunt and was not prepared for a long talk.

"I greet you as the Mayor of San Francisco. As the chairman has just told you, I have returned from a two days' deer hunt. I will also tell you that I did not see a buck or get a shot. I cut short my hunt to be with you. As Mayor of San Francisco, I come with you to join in the hopes and aspirations of labor."

"This great world of ours is undergoing a great transformation since the war. The foes of labor are trying to tear down all that is good in that organization. I hope they will fail in their purpose. I trust the friends of labor will hold it on its feet during these days of stress."

The next speaker was Congressman John I. Nolan. In introducing him, Chairman Murphy eulogized him as a laborer, a man who had been reared in the ranks of labor and who was today recognized as a leader among men and a national

figure in Congress, and a man who represented the laborer of the United States in the national capital. "In Washington," said Murphy, "John I. Nolan is recognized as labor's champion, and as a member of important committees he is seeing to it that labor is getting recognition."

"That he will have some words of cheer to make this Labor Day the turning point in the fight that at this point seems to be against us, I am certain. He will tell you that there cannot be any defeat, as labor knows the value of organization far better than our opponents do."

When Congressman Nolan took his place at the front of the platform he was forced to stand fully two minutes waiting for the applause to die down. Finally, when he got silence, he said:

"When the Labor Day committee met me upon my arrival from Washington and asked me to address this meeting they tied me with the injunction that I was not to make a long talk. I will abide by their order."

"Labor meets on Labor Day to offer thanks for the blessings that have been received during the preceding year, and to prepare plans for the year to come. It is labor's duty to see that laborers receive short hours, hours that permit them to live and maintain respectability; to look after the humanitarian side of life."

"Labor has for forty years met on the first Monday in September to work for the betterment of mankind and to strengthen itself against the onslaughts of those who would grind the laborer under their feet."

"This day of 1921 has behind it the most critical period in the American history. It comes after the great war. In that war labor played its part. It enabled the United States to defeat the enemy. Labor received recognition for its great work and labor received praise for its valor during the war. Labor had and still has a right to expect that its service would receive recognition."

"Since the armistice was signed captains of industry have worked on a program that has for its purpose the destruction of labor. Captains who control high finance and who would destroy labor have failed because the people of the United States refused to strike down this great humanitarian organization."

"The movement to inaugurate the open shop has failed."

"The American Federation of Labor at its meeting in Atlantic City set its goal for 1921 at 5,000,000 members. They will get them, too. Labor is going forward and will be stronger than ever before. We are going to strengthen the arm of labor so that the toilers can get more; so they can rest a bit; so they can bring up their children and their families the way American families should be brought up and that the women and children may fit in with the ideals of Americanism. Just as it should be."

"The open shop is being brought forward in California under a new name. The 'American Plan' is what they call it. If you will but look deep into this thing, you will find the same men behind this plan who tried to organize the Citizens' Alliance movement some years ago."

"You have just had a strike here that lasted seventeen weeks. And your foes set up the so-called American plan. They also drew up resolutions which were in effect that the employers would not recognize a union man, would not treat collectively, would not recognize your

locals nor your internationals. In other words, they tried to put in effect in San Francisco a Los Angeles plan. They tried it in Los Angeles, and they did not do it. They tried it here, and they did not do it. It failed here, as they knew it was bound to fail."

"In a short time the atmosphere will be cleared and labor will be stronger than ever."

"The American Federation of Labor has a program mapped out to have enacted child labor laws—laws that will protect your children and mine. The program will be for a universal eight-hour day, so as to protect the men, women and children in the mills, factories and mines of this country. The American Federation of Labor is going forward. It is going to get these humanitarian laws. The people are demanding them."

"There will be two very important conferences in Washington within a short time. One is the unemployment conference. This will be for the purpose of trying to take care of the millions of unemployed now in this country and to endeavor to work out plans so that in times of plenty provision can be made for caring for the workmen in dull times. Labor has asked representation at this conference, and labor is entitled to a place for it realizes more than any other factor the benefit that can be derived from a conference of this nature."

"Another conference will be that of disarmament. The countries of the world are staggering under the enormous war debt. If the issues are met squarely we will have universal peace throughout this war-sick universe. At present the United States is called upon to raise four and a half billions in taxes. It does not make any difference under what name the tax goes, whether it be income, excise, luxury or any other, the common people of the country will have to pay it. Labor wants, and should have, a place at the conference, as the laboring man and woman have to pay their share of this great burden."

"If these conferences are made up of politicians, let the people serve notice on them what is expected and then see to it that they carry out the wishes of the people. These politicians cannot afford to ignore the claims of labor. The American Federation of Labor has to have representatives on these boards so that we can get a real, honest-to-God war holiday in this world."

"I am not going to talk much longer. But I want to say to you men and women who toil that for 31 years I have been a labor man. I had my first experience with a strike in this city. I know the troubles that you have just passed through; I realize how many ups and downs you have had. It is true that labor has had many since 1900, when the great strike was on in San Francisco. If there is anything wrong within your locals or your internationals, correct them within your own organizations. Don't tear them down. Don't tear down your organizations. Don't let any set of men put over any new-fangled ideas on you. You have the courage of your convictions. You have got to stick to your organizations. The organization could not be busted by the Builders' Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce and the Employers' Associations and the so-called American Plan group, so for God's sake don't you bust it up yourself."

Especial credit belongs to George S. Hollis, Anthony Noriega, Daniel C. Murphy and John A. O'Connell.

FIGHT IN THE FRENCH CONVENTION.

The convention of the French Confederation of Labor, held at Lille, in the last week of July, was a continuous duel between the majority and the minority, as the two parties call themselves, corresponding to what we Americans would term regulars and insurgents, or conservatives and radicals.

Before the credentials committee reported the convention was in a constant uproar as there were many contests for seats in the convention and each party sought to gain as much advantage for its adherents as possible, by taking part in the discussions and decisions before it was known who was entitled to vote or not. The following is a newspaper account of a rough and tumble fight that occurred during the afternoon of the first day of the convention:

The afternoon session opened in an atmosphere surcharged with electricity and heat. Like in the forenoon, the delegates took off their coats, collars and other impedimenta, so that, according to the statement of one of my colleagues, the house looked like a scene in a bathhouse.

The question before the house was of seeming importance. The minority was determined to settle the question concerning expulsion from the confederation. They felt themselves strong on the question, much stronger than on the question of what Internationale to join. They therefore resolved to tackle it.

Secretary Dumoulin took the platform and proceeded to speak: "I take the stand that has been decided by the show of hands. Nobody objects to that vote, even the minority is satisfied. But, if the convention wants now to take up this great controversial question, we will loosen a flood of oratory of which we won't be able to come to an end for it will branch out into every other question the convention will debate." . . . He was not allowed to finish.

Great applause from the majority, but the minority sets up a howl as they recollect how Dumoulin was the author of the resolution of expulsion at the last session of the National Committee. The noise increased, and the minority calls upon Monmousseau to speak, and the latter starts for the platform. The sergeant-at-arms stops him. But several friends of Monmousseau come to his rescue, and there arises a heated discussion in the central aisle. Delegates jump up and join in the melee. The minority seeks to force their way through the opposing majority. A terrible scrimmage results and the entire assembly is on its feet and taking part. Suddenly chairs are lifted up and brought into play. Everything handy is being used. One delegate with a revolver starts shooting, while standing on a table, and another lets go with a Browning. The tumult lasts almost a quarter of an hour. Tables are overturned, legs torn off, and rows of people falling over the mass of broken chairs. Among the shouts, one can hear the words, "Kill Merheim," and others cry, "Hurrah for the Confederation of Labor."

On the platform the chairman, Mr. Bondus,

rapes in vain for order and exhorts the delegates to calm themselves. He gives the floor to —, who starts to shout but fails to secure any attention. The women run towards the exits terrified, and a lot of delegates follow them, saying they have had enough of the convention. Outside there are many who attend to their wounds, but the surgical material is limited. Fortunately the hurts are not serious.

The chairman, who just had said that the session would go on, decides that it is impossible to do so as nobody pays any attention to him, and tries to adjourn the session, when Mr. Jouhaux succeeds to make himself heard, and moves that the Congress adjourn to the next day, but appoint at once a grievance committee to inquire into the disturbance, said committee to be composed of an equal number of partisans, with instructions to meet immediately. And he adds, let it be understood that nobody hereafter will be admitted with any weapon upon him. And as a minority member shows a blackjack, Jouhaux adds: "Yes, and here is a revolver with all the cartridges empty but one."

The delegates dispersed, and the minority members proceeded at once to another hall, where they devoted the rest of the day in discussing the tactics to be used the next day. As for the grievance committee, it agreed to disagree, and another committee had to be appointed. Finally, a resolution was adopted counselling moderation in the behavior and expressions of the delegates, disclaiming any desire to act as a police tribunal, and recommending that hereafter the local labor movement, by means of a committee composed of both factions, maintain sufficient sergeants-at-arms to quell any disturbance.

BUTCHERS WIN.

After a strike of a few weeks' duration by eighty butchers the seven retail firms employing the men agreed to take the men back under the old agreements previously negotiated, and the men returned to work Tuesday. The seven shops refused to sign agreements sanctioned by the Butchers' Board of Trade and withdrew from that organization.

The refusal to sign agreements resulted in the strike of the employees of the seven shops. The walkout was brought to an end late Saturday night following conferences with John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, representing the unions and with each of the shops represented by a delegate.

DEATHS.

The following members of local unions have died since last reports: Henry Leis of the shipyard laborers, George T. Haggenmuller of the sheet metal workers, J. P. Escallier of the teamsters, Andrew McDevitt of the plumbers, F. W. Norton of the postoffice clerks, Arthur Doran of the teamsters, Frank Curtis of the printers, Walter Joachim of the marine cooks.

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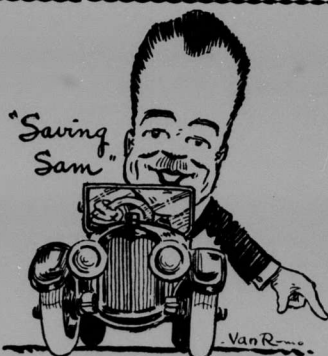
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A LABOR COLLEGE.

To stimulate education among working men and women, the Labor College of San Francisco has been organized to train workers to become more effective in the labor movement, to accustom labor to think constructively on economic, political and social problems, and to bring a liberal education within the reach of every worker in the bay region. Classes will be held in the evening, in Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia street, and will commence about September 19th. David Weiss, M.A., member of the International Typographical Union, is director of the college.

"The purpose of the Labor College of San Francisco is not to teach any radical doctrines, but to bring a liberal education within the reach of every worker," said David Weiss, director of the college. "Public and private educational institutions have ignored labor education entirely, so it is up to labor to organize its own schools."

Among those who have indorsed the Labor College are: George S. Hollis, president of the San Francisco Typographical Union; Frank Evans, secretary of the Carpenters' Union; David Schott, secretary of the Bakers and Confectioners' Union; J. Hanlon and H. Rickert, of Cigarmakers' Union No. 228, and other labor union officials.

The Labor College is not a profit-making enterprise. Its only aim is to serve the labor movement. Although strictly non-partisan, it is intended to interpret subjects like economics, politics, and literature from a broad, liberal point of view, with the avowed purpose of explaining the important role that organized labor has played in the progress of society. Labor has never fully trusted our colleges, regarding them as "instruments of organized capital," and enemies of the labor movement. For that reason only instructors in sympathy with the aims of union labor will be engaged.

A term will consist of ten weeks. Each subject will be given once a week, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., a total of twenty hours. The method of instruction will consist of one hour lecture by the instructor and one hour of questions and discussion by the students. The tuition is \$4 a course. Members of organized labor will be given preference. A class will consist of ten to twenty members, thereby allowing a considerable amount of individual attention.

The following is a tentative list of subjects for the coming year:

1. English for foreigners.
 2. Elementary English and Composition.
 3. Intermediate English and Composition.
 4. Advanced English Composition: designed specially for union secretaries and those wishing to write for labor journals.
 5. General Economics.
 6. Economic History of the United States.
 7. Economic History of England, Germany, France and Russia.
 8. History of Trade Unionism in the United States.
 9. Women and Labor.
 10. Law and Labor.
 11. History of the Co-operative Movement.
 12. Brief History of Socialism and Other Radical Philosophies.
 13. Current Labor Topics.
 14. Introduction to Sociology.
 15. Arithmetic, percentage, interest, etc.
 16. Civics—Survey of County, State, and Federal government.
 17. Comparative Governments of the United States, England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Russia.
 18. History of the United States.
 19. Public Speaking.
 20. History and Appreciation of Music.
 21. Appreciation of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting.
 22. History and Appreciation of the Drama.
- Other subjects will be announced later.

Only competent instructors, having a minimum of a B.A. degree, will be engaged. Preference will be given to teachers who are members of organized labor or who are in sympathy with the labor movement.

Since few of the available text-books are suitable to the needs of a labor college, instructors will be required to prepare outlines of their courses, which, when funds permit, will be published and distributed among the students.

The college will be democratically controlled. Labor unions contributing to the support of the college, as well as the student body, will be asked to elect delegates to meet periodically with the faculty.

Persons interested in the Labor College should communicate with David Weiss, 112 Valencia street.

BOILER INSPECTION.

Some confusion has resulted from the enactment of Chapter 904, California Statutes of 1921, formerly known as Assembly Bill 1300, which repeals Chapter 202 of the Laws of 1917, covering the inspection of steam boilers in California. The statement which follows is designed to make the situation clear to those interested in boiler operation.

The Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, independently of Chapter 202 of the Laws of 1917, requires that places of employment in California shall be made reasonably safe and imposes upon the Industrial Accident Commission the enforcement of the safety provisions of this law. The Boiler Safety Orders made effective January 1, 1917, under these safety provisions of the act, require the annual inspection of steam boilers operated in places of employment.

Chapter 202 of the Laws of 1917 was enacted to permit the Industrial Accident Commission to charge fees for inspecting boilers, to make it illegal to operate a boiler without a permit, and to cover certain details of certification of boiler inspectors. It had nothing to do with standards of safety for the operation of steam boilers. Therefore, the repeal of the boiler inspection law will not void or alter the provisions of the Boiler Safety Orders, which will continue in effect until amended by the Industrial Accident Commission. Such amendments are now under way, but it is practically certain that the requirement for annual inspection will remain unchanged, and recent work on the revision would indicate that but few important changes will be made in the Boiler Safety Orders.

Unless boilers are examined annually by inspectors who have been certified by the Industrial Accident Commission, they must be inspected by representatives of the commission, the authority for such inspection being contained in the safety provisions of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.

Because of a shortage of funds for safety work, the Industrial Accident Commission's inspectors probably cannot make boiler inspections annually, especially if there is any considerable reduction in the number of inspections made by certified insurance inspectors. However, if a boiler explodes due to the failure of the boiler owner or operator to comply with the safety requirements of the Industrial Accident Commission, the fact that the boiler has not been inspected by a certified inspector or by a commission inspector within the year, would be no defense to a charge of serious and wilful misconduct brought by either injured employees or by the dependents of employees killed in such an explosion. Furthermore, such failure to comply with the commission's safety requirements, whether or not an inspection has been made, would be prima facie evidence of guilt in damage suits brought by anyone not an employee, who is injured in such an explosion, or by the heirs of

anyone so injured.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION.
By H. M. Wolfelin, Superintendent of Safety,
525 Market Street, San Francisco.

"THE FUTURE OF ORGANIZED LABOR."

This is the title of a leaflet published by the Central Bureau of the Catholic Central Society at St. Louis. Its authors believe that labor is called to accomplish even greater things than those it has to its credit today. Through education and co-operation they may be attained. Let the workers, thus runs the closing admonition of the leaflet, "for a start, take up the question of labor banks, labor credit unions, labor building societies, labor study clubs, labor co-operative shops and factories, and people's schools. It is by such means they can, though not in a day, break the vicious circle."

The view the leaflet opens to labor is interesting and largely in keeping with the report of a committee on co-operation submitted to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor, although the presentation of facts and the sequence of argument is entirely independent of that document. The fact that we have here the combined effort of a Catholic priest, Rev. J. B. Culeman's, of Moline, Ill., and the editor of a Canadian weekly (the Antigonish Casket), on the future of organized labor, adds to the interest of the leaflet, copies of which may be had gratis by applying to the Central Bureau of the S. S., Temple Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



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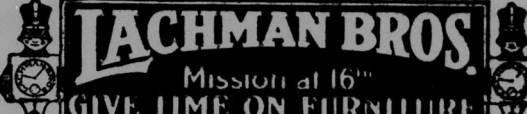
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UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

A WEAKNESS IN LABOR LEADERSHIP.

This is the subject of a story written by the Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., who is one of the most practical, and at the same time foremost economists of the day. Dr. Ryan has given more practical attention to the relations between the employer and employee than any one who has not devoted the greater part of his life to the serious business of working for an employer in one of the usual occupations in which there is so much difference of opinion between the two great forces in industry, namely: capital and labor.

Dr. Ryan does not bear down quite so heavily on the weakness of labor leadership in his article as one might suppose from the directness of the statement. There is no attempt made to cover up the weaknesses of union leadership, nor is there a disposition to condemn out of hand the practices of the organizations without showing a fairly good reason for his opinions. Dr. Ryan asks for clearer visions for unions, to which we say, "Amen"; but the trend of present activities on the part of government and industry is toward the destruction of responsible organization while the opportunity offers. Anything stated to the contrary would lack conviction. The National and State Legislatures have been burdened with the attempts of individuals and associations representing employers to have legislation enacted that would take away from labor organizations the only way open to them for enforcing their demands. While these performances usually are partly covered up by the pretense that it is the purpose of the promoters of such legislation to hold both capital and labor in restraint, the fact that capital cannot be restrained by the same law that labor can be restrained is sufficient evidence to prove that the intent of these labor organization wreckers is not as fair as is represented, but shows it is entirely for the purpose of hampering the labor organizations and by legislation so restricting their activities as to make them practically helpless; for without the right to leave the service of the employer the labor organization is practically impotent.

The agencies that are blindly endeavoring to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by business depression must not lose sight of the fact that if responsible organizations are destroyed by force of law that irresponsible organizations will arise in defiance of law and will be more difficult for both the employer and the Government to control than are the organizations that believe in a democratic form of government, freedom of action only in so far as that freedom does not interfere with the rights of any one, who believe that laws that restrict one citizen should restrict all of the others in the same manner, and the laws of which organizations willingly are subordinate to the laws of the country and based on its constitution.

If the nation prefers communistic or even anarchistic associations in the place of what it now has, the easiest way to accomplish the purpose is to continue this campaign of prosecution and persecution. Men are going to have organizations, and they are not going to be toothless organizations that dare not exercise the right of every free man, which is to give his services or withhold them.

The employers complain that the employee is not interested in the business of the employer; that his service at best is half-hearted, all of which to some extent is true, but employers cannot expect to preach devotion to the employer one minute, demand the legal oppression of the employee the next minute, and expect much devotion from the employee. As long as employers are going to treat their men the way they have in the past few months, they are not going to receive whole-hearted service, and they do not deserve it. Employers who expect they are going to receive 100 per cent of service for 50 per cent of wages might better remember the story of the construction gang that was notified its wages were re-

duced 25 per cent. Every man showed up the next morning with one-quarter of his shovel cut off. This publication does not defend half-hearted service, nor does it defend half-hearted wages. It believes that both good pay and full service should go together.

Dr. Ryan in discussing the weakness of labor organizations said:

"By this time, all intelligent persons who have made a moderate attempt to ascertain the facts are aware that the 'open shop' campaign is an insidious attempt to destroy, or at least, greatly cripple the labor unions. Whether it has achieved any notable degree of success is a question that cannot be answered yet. What we know already is that the campaign has considerably diminished the standing of labor unionism with a large section of the disinterested public. This has not been accomplished by showing that labor unions are unnecessary, or by constructive suggestions of something to take their place.

"The 'open shop' drive has concentrated upon the wrongful practices of the unions. Apparently, the immediate object has been to get the minds of people so occupied with these stories of anti-social practices that large numbers of fair-minded men and women will unconsciously draw the inference that the unions themselves ought to be destroyed, or greatly weakened. Through these tactics, it is expected that tens of thousands of persons who are otherwise friendly to labor will neglect to pursue the inquiry further or to ask what protection will labor have when the unions are no longer able to function effectively.

"A typical illustration of this method is provided in the 'Open Shop Encyclopedia for Debaters,' issued by the National Manufacturers' Association. About three-fourths of the books 240 pages are taken up with criticism and denunciation of labor union practices. It is asserted that the unions are irresponsible, violate contracts, are controlled by inner rings, prevent the training of a sufficient number of apprentices, restrict output, compel uniform rates of wages regardless of individual efficiency, oppose the introduction of labor-saving machinery, cause an enormous number of unnecessary strikes, promote sympathetic and jurisdictional strikes, commit numerous acts of terrorism and violence, obtain a monopoly in many industries, and cause prices

to be excessive for many commodities. The competent student of industrial conditions knows that there is a certain amount of truth in all these allegations, but he also knows that most of them are exaggerated, and that for many of them there is a considerable measure of justification. The average citizen who has not given special attention to the subject is not aware of these qualifying facts. To him, the record of the union, as thus presented, looks very black. Therefore, his sympathy and influence are likely to be enlisted in the support of the 'open shop' campaign.

"In the face of this grave danger to the unions, what has been the action of the leaders? It has been neither adequate nor effective. The officers of the unions have made protests against the 'open shop' movement and its tactics, but they have made no concerted, systematic effort to meet these tactics on the two points just indicated. They have not taken adequate measures to show that the charges against the unions are exaggerated. But their most serious failure has been with reference to the other point, namely, the cause or the explanation of many of the abuses practiced by the unions. For example, all the restrictive methods, such as the limitation of apprentices and restriction of output, are adopted by the unions mainly through fear of unemployment. It is easy and natural for the man outside the ranks of labor to say that these policies are, in the long run, hurtful to labor as well as to the employer and the public; but the outsider is not in a position to realize that the members of the unions are not so much concerned with the 'long run' as they are with the continuation of their present jobs for the next six months, or the next year.

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3 Stores

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If the fear of unemployment were removed, or if insurance were provided to cover periods of unemployment, the restrictive practices which aim to make jobs endure and to provide jobs enough for all, would be unnecessary. It is a pure calumny to assert that reduction of output is practiced by the workers merely because they are lazy.

"We may admit that this method of guarding against unemployment is clumsy, anti-social, and not justified by any large theory. However, we ought to realize that the workers who adopt these methods are confronted, not by a theory, but by a condition. And the leaders of labor ought to be alive to the necessity of educating the general public to see these extenuating facts. If they possessed a constructive vision, they would go further, and suggest that the employers and society could bring about the abolition of these and other anti-social practices by providing guarantees of continuous and sufficient employment. This would be a rational program.

"Many of the labor union practices criticized by the 'open shop' advocates are serious industrial evils. The responsibility of correcting them rests not alone upon labor, but upon the employers and upon society in general. The great deficiency in present labor union leadership is that it has done nothing to show either a realization of the fact that these practices are industrial evils, or of the necessity of explaining them, or of the wisdom of demanding a comprehensive remedy for the conditions which provoke them."

This is a fair statement. It shows conclusively the effect on the public mind of the constant propaganda of the employer against labor organizations. It is not at all unusual to listen to an argument against labor organizations from a "middle class" employee who is not affiliated with a labor organization and who would not be, but who feels fully competent to describe at length all of the evils that arise from the mismanagement of labor organizations and whose usual cure is to restrict them by law. The man not affiliated with organization does not know that wages go by comparison, and that if the wages of a sufficient number of other employees are increased that his own wages must necessarily increase, or the bulk of men in his class of service will leave their "white collar" jobs and find places in the mill and factory, or on the railroads. This was evidenced during the war, but is now quite forgotten by the middle class employee who represents a considerable part of the public, for it must be admitted that with only ten per cent of our people affiliated with labor organizations that the other 90 per cent have a large representation among the "white collar" employees.

The closed shop for the employee has been brought to public attention, and as Dr. Ryan well stated, has been so exaggerated that it is now misunderstood even to the extent of being regarded as the hoodoo for all reputable business. The National Manufacturers' Association has spread its propaganda most thoroughly, but it is not fair enough to admit that every evil complained of by it due to the closed shop is to be found in a more intensive form within associations of employers, who are in position to go on strike against their employees much more effectively than the employees can go on strike against them.

The jurisdictional strike is held up by the employers to show one of the greatest evils of labor organization. To one not in sympathy with the jurisdictional strike, it appears to be unfair to the employer, and cannot be defended. It is not unreasonable to say that if labor organizations cannot agree, the employer should not be made to pay the price. This seems to be the most vulnerable spot in the armor of the trades organizations. But, employers have the closed shop and appear to think that it is perfectly proper. The employer can restrict output; he can shut down; he can wait for his price; all of which is in exactly the same relation to the public wel-

fare as a strike of employees, yet the employer feels perfectly justified in standing pat when he demands a certain price and damns his employee when he refuses to work unless he can have his price.

The employers are not fair in referring to restricted output. Every investigation that has been made shows that the employer was more guilty than the man, and when business was done on a cost plus 10 per cent profit basis, the more men employed the more profit came to the employer, and he took advantage of it. Investigations show that it was the habit of contractors to use three men on a one-man job because it paid them to do it. Now that there are more men than jobs and with five millions out of work, the employer can forget some of his past practices and demand in the name of business decency that the men give an extra fair day's work, overlooking the fact that he, as much as any other force, is responsible for their not having done so.

Dr. Ryan refers to the methods employed by labor organizations as anti-social and clumsy. They are, but what other methods are open to labor organizations except those they have followed? It is well to talk of educating the public, but the public does not want to be educated, except in the way furnished by the employer. The labor union has no way of bringing public pressure against an employer, except through its leaving his service, which is anti-social and clumsy we admit, but it is the best available means thus far discovered.

Guarantees of employment suggested by Dr. Ryan are not impossible, although they are not popular in the majority of the trades. Certain employees in the clothing trade have been able to secure a guarantee of forty-four weeks full time. In the clothing trade there is always a dull season, which has been made longer by the practices of the manufacturers. The employees have remedied this situation to the extent that they are now to be guaranteed forty-four weeks full time whether they are employed or not. This, it is certain, will do away with the habit of the manufacturers of rushing the trade and then leaving the employee to starve out until it is time to make another contract with him, at which time he is seriously disadvantaged. A monthly guarantee is possible in transportation service. There are certain classes of service that are now guaranteed a minimum monthly wage, and, for the most part, their employers see to it that it is earned. If, for instance, all classes of the transportation service were placed on a guaranteed minimum monthly basis, it would be much better for the men than the present plan of paying men who are not guaranteed a monthly wage unless the employer is assured the service will be performed. This practice of paying only for time worked has meant the employment of very many employees who are not now needed and who would not have been employed if every one of them had to be

guaranteed a monthly wage whether he worked or not. A proposition of this kind adopted would surely bring the employers to a sense of the need for spreading their work over the entire year, which in its turn would bring railroad transportation work to a more level basis than it now is with its rush seasons and its following periods of no business.

The suggestion that employment be furnished in dull times is an excellent one, but not so easy of adoption as appears at first sight. All men are not fitted to take any occupation that might be offered them, and regardless of what class of service is performed, whether paid for by the public or by private interests, the service must give a fair return for the wage, which is impossible unless men are employed at something with which they are familiar. Any work, however, that might be offered in dull times would be sure to find enough unemployed to take care of it, which would relieve the situation just that much.

Out-of-work insurance is one of the pleasing and theoretical solutions of the problem of living, but unless it were possible to arrange to move a large body of employees from one part of the country to the other to provide sufficient help for the seasonal occupations, and so to restrict the number of employees that there would not be men always looking for work who could not find jobs, out of employment insurance would mean almost as heavy a burden to the country as the lack of it does. The burden would not fall immediately so heavily upon the employee, but ultimately he would have to carry the load. We now have in the neighborhood of five millions out of employment. With out-of-work insurance in any considerable amount, the cost to the nation would be prohibitive. However, if the country can so regulate its industries that they can spread their activities over the twelve months instead of rushing the job when opportunity offers, and can regulate immigration so that there will not always be a large reserve body of employees, out-of-work insurance would not be so impossible.

Dr. Ryan quite properly says that the burden of correction is not all on the labor organizations, but on the employers and society in general. It is the first time the great three-legged stool, namely, the employer, the public and the employee, has had its attention called to the fact that it jointly must provide the remedy for the correction of what are called industrial evils. There are weaknesses in labor organizations as there are in everything else that depends upon human agencies for their operation. Labor organizations may be criticised for being clumsy, anti-social and disregarding of the rights of the employer and the public, but they are using no different tactics in carrying out their program than are used against them by the employer and the public. The whole matter is a question of education, which should teach the necessity for absolute fairness in every direction.



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1921

The Red Trade Union International, with headquarters at Moscow, claims to have branches in 42 countries, among which are Spain, Italy, England, and the United States. The Executive Committee of the Central Council of the organization is composed of the following: Losowsky, general secretary; Noguine (Russia); Arlandis (Spain); Mayer (Germany); Tom Mann (England); and Andreishine (America). All of these are familiar names, except that of the American representative, of whom we never heard before.

Shop committees as supplemental agencies of trade unions in collective bargaining with employers are not alone favored but recommended by trade unionists. But where the employees are not permitted to belong to their respective trade unions conducting collective bargaining for their members in the various plants of a competitive industry, the shop committees will be limited to the minor tasks of simply establishing shop rules relating to safety, convenience and manner of performing work. These latter kind of shop committees are substitutes for trade unions, and as they are under the control of the employer, they fail to establish that equality in economic relations which is the fundamental basis of trade unionism and collective bargaining. They are better known as "company unions" and as such condemned by the organized labor movement.

While the "Rank-and-File" mass meetings on Guerrero street were clamoring for the "initiative, referendum and recall" procedure in all delegate bodies, their own impeccable and tyrannical body, sometimes known as the General Conference and at other times styling itself the Rank and File Federation of Workers, claimed, according to its Supreme High Priest, J. B. Dewar, that all its affiliated unions, without any further say in the matter, were bound to obey every resolution and order adopted by these mass meetings to which anybody who desired was welcome, whether he belonged to a labor union or not. This is the kind of consistency to be expected from the logically inconsistent, when they throw reason and law overboard. There is no "initiative, referendum or recall" possible in the case of the dictatorship of the proletariat. These weapons are to be used against their opponents, but are tabooed and laughed to scorn when applied to themselves. According to all accounts, however, the loyal members of the building trades organizations are effectually turning the tables on the would-be dictators and thus ending the forty days terror in the building trades.

The Unholy Spirit of Capital

Recently the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles sent out a circular on business and industrial conditions from which we quote the following slanderous paragraph:

"When Woodrow Wilson, and under him McAdoo, assumed office eight years ago, each of them was comparatively poor. Each of them was possessed of a hatred, equalled by that only of Theodore Roosevelt, for big business and accumulated wealth. President Wilson, as proven by his work entitled 'The New Freedom,' was a pronounced Socialist. All of the leanings of the President, and of McAdoo, were against the business interests of the country and in sympathy with organized labor. President Wilson appointed a notorious, rabid, organized-labor mouthpiece, Secretary of Labor. From that moment, all of the influence of the Administration was in favor of labor and against capital. Gompers became one of the confidential advisers of the President. Organized labor was pandered to for votes, pampered, humored, and made to believe that the burdens of the world rested on its shoulders. It demanded exaction after exaction, and got it. Higher pay and shorter hours were its watchwords. When the war broke out, its position apparently was: Don't draft the members of organized labor. We will help win the war, at wages which we will dictate, and hours of labor which we will nominate, with pay for overtime, which we will fix upon."

It is here insinuated that President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo both grew wealthy while in office. At the same time the assertion is made that they were hostile to capital and slavish in their service to the workers. The tangled brain that could put both of these declarations in the same paragraph of a slanderous effusion surely is totally destitute of reasoning powers or has a sublime contempt for the logical ability of its clientele. How, in the name of common sense, could these two men have grown rich by catering to labor? The workers certainly had no wealth to give them. Even a Los Angeles banker will admit that the assumption that these men became rich by favoring the workers is rather an unusual idea and one that the average person outside of an insane asylum will hesitate to believe.

But novel ideas involving the linking of negatives in order to prove his premise is not unusual with the lickspittle liege of capital who wrote the circular referred to. While all other enemies of former President Wilson have been condemning him for being conceited, self-willed and domineering in his conduct toward his subordinates, this fellow says the President "appointed a notorious, rabid, organized-labor mouthpiece, Secretary of Labor. From that moment all of the influence of the administration was in favor of labor and against capital." Those capable of unraveling this enigma are welcome to the task. It is too much for us. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor in the recent administration, will be conceded by all who had the pleasure of meeting him to be an unostentatious, mild, conservative, and very cautious man. And yet the Los Angeles bankers' lackey would have us believe that this modest man so dominated the iron-willed President as to transform him into a subservient sycophant of the humble and previously unnoticed toilers. Truly, to believe him would require some stretch of the imagination. But he must think he can put it over on a gullible clientele because the bankers not only pay him for his services, but approve his diatribes.

"Gompers became one of the confidential advisers of the President." What a terrible thing for a President of a republic like the United States to do! He actually called upon a representative of the workers for advice concerning some matters, when, of course, the only persons fit to advise anyone are capitalists. Yet the President, who, if we are to believe most of his enemies, refused to accept advice, actually called upon Samuel Gompers, among others, for advice that he would not accept. But the fellow who declared that it took "all kinds of people to make a world" was right, and there is, therefore, room for the rattle-brain of Los Angeles.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Many a trade union official, after he has striven his level best to prevent his organization from making a mistake, is momentarily filled with chagrin and discouragement as he sees the union turned into the channel of defeat by incompetents, and gives expression to: "Oh, what's the use!" The difference, however, between the strong man and the weakling is that the one overcomes his discouragement and goes to work harder than ever to set things right, while the other throws up his hands and quits in despair.

It is a fact that beyond a certain number of hours of work per day the health and the span of life of the individual is impaired and reduced. This is clearly demonstrated by the mortuary records kept by the International Typographical Union and reported to the membership annually. Since 1900 the legislation of this union has constantly increased the average age of the printer at death. In 1900 the average age at death was 41.25, whereas in 1921 it is 54.32. There is no theory about this. It is a demonstrated fact.

The House has repealed the excess profits tax, and the war profiteers escape with their loot if the Senate accepts the plan. One of the arguments used—that the excess profits tax "destroys incentive"—is a favorite cry of labor exploiters, who freely advise labor on the thrill that should come to men who work for work's sake. But these labor advisers never apply this banquet chatter to themselves. The joy of labor, minus profits, is unknown to them. "We must have an incentive," they say, while insisting that labor should acquire such a mental attitude that the consciousness of work well done will be the reward for work. "You will destroy ambition," they say, when labor urges a tax on excess profits. And then wage earners are lectured because they fail to appreciate the joy of laboring under unwholesome conditions for labor's sake and are ambitious to improve their position. This inconsistency is typical of the labor exploiter. He demands that labor be "contented," while applauding every effort by other groups of citizens who would discard old methods and practices. Contentment is the crowning virtue of wage earners, in the eyes of labor exploiters who scorn this term when applied to other individuals. The reason for this is clear—if wage earners are ambitious this means interference with the exploiter's mastery over them. A contented wage earner is blind to social injustice—that's why the anti-union employer favors him. The contented wage earner never presents a wage scale to his employer; never protests against long hours, or insanitary work conditions, or aids in creating a public opinion that forces the anti-union's political agents to favor remedial laws. The trade union movement is the expression of normal discontent. It blazes the workers' path to a better and fuller life, and therein is its greatest offense. It rejects the "hand outs" of those who can only conceive of wage earners being serfs and dependents. To maintain this serf status anti-unionists ignore ethics and get twisted in their logic—or lack of logic. To defend this position they make vulgar protests of patriotism and dazzle the unthinking with the ponderous efforts of hired sophists and scribes. They would have one set of ethics for themselves and another for wage earners. They talk of "the necessity for initiative" in one case and "the need for contentment" in the other. Labor insists on one standard and rejects the manufactured kind that is intended to protect the dollar at the cost of human beings.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I've borrowed our neighbor's phonograph for this evening."

"Giving a party?"

"No, but I'm going to have one quiet evening at home this winter."—Boston Transcript.

The man who says styles are shocking is always willing to be a shock-absorber.—Chambersburg Public Opinion.

When prosperity does knock at some doors it can't be heard because of the knockers inside.—Charlotte Observer.

He—Yes, a married man lives a dog's life.

She—Yes. Barks all day and growls all night.—Simplicissimus (Munich).

When they won the Polo Cup, the Americans were at first elated. But then they recollected how little use there is for cups in their country nowadays.—London Opinion.

Teacher—Johnny, what is steam?

Johnny—Water crazy with the heat.—American Legion Weekly.

"I'm sorry to have to do this," said little Johnny, as he spread the jam on the baby's face, "but I can't have suspicion pointing its finger at me."—Everybody's Magazine.

Policeman—Lost yer mammy, 'ave yer? Why didn't yer keep hold of her skirt?

Little Alfred—I cou-cou-couldn't reach it.—London Opinion.

"Everybody should learn to swim."

"I'll say so," replied the lifeguard. "The more some of these folks submerge, the better the ocean looks."—Washington Star.

"Did the traffic cop arrest you?"

"Twice," replied Mr. Chuggins. "When I couldn't stop he arrested me for speeding, and when I finally stopped and couldn't start he arrested me for blocking the traffic."—Washington Star.

"Your honor," said the prosecuting attorney, "your bull pup has went and chawed up the court Bible."

"Well," grumbled the Court, "make the witness kiss the pup; we can't adjourn court to get a new Bible."—The Labor Clarion (London).

"Did you really call this gentleman an old fool last night?" asked the judge.

The prisoner tried hard to collect his thoughts.

"Well, the more I look at him, the more likely it seems that I did," he replied.—Lawyer and Bank.

A negro lad had been brought into a Virginia police court for the fifth time charged with stealing chickens. The magistrate determined to appeal to the boy's father.

"See here," said his honor, "this boy of yours has been in this court so many times charged with chicken-stealing that I'm quite tired of seeing him here."

"I don't blame you, jedge," said the parent, "an' I's tired of seein' him here as you is."

"Then why don't you teach him how to act? Show him the right way and he won't be coming here."

"I has showed him de right way," said the father, "but he jest don't seem to have no talent for learning how, jedge; he always gets caught."—Lawyer and Banker.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN YOU ARE HARD UP.

You're not hard up till you see the day
And your trousers frayed like an old doormat;
You're not hard up when your bills fall due
And you haven't a dollar to see you through;
You're not hard up till you see the day
That you haven't a cheerful word to say.
You're not hard up when your coin is gone
And you whistle a tune as you journey on;
You may walk the streets while others ride
And your pockets have naught but your hands inside;

That's not being broke, you may depend,
For you're not hard up while you have a friend.
But you are hard up and in sorry way
If you haven't a cheerful word to say;
If nothing on earth appeals to you
And you can't see charm in the skies of blue;
And you are hard up if you've reached the end
And you can say in truth that you have no friend.
In dollars and cents don't count your wealth,
But sum it up in good friends and health,
In the chance to give not material things
But the gladness your smile and cheery word brings.

If you haven't a soul to love or care,
You are hard up—though a millionaire.

MERCHANTS AND LABOR UNIONS.

Fifty or more years ago the merchant was a hard-working plain-living individual, his necessities governed by his business, his stock of goods by the demand of his trade.

In those days wage workers were earning small wages for an extremely long workday; their demands were limited by a small pay envelope; their amusement practically limited to conversation; seldom discarding his overalls, except to attend a funeral, marriage, or church, when he work his tri-yearly Sunday best.

The demands of the wage workers, who constituted the great majority of consumers, limited the turn over and profits to the merchant, hence the status of the merchant was little if any better than the wage worker. Long hours and small income was the rule.

With the rise of the labor unions came better wages and a shorter work day. This was followed by an early closing movement of the merchants. Higher wages created a bigger demand for necessities and so-called luxuries. The profits were greater and his variety of stock greatly extended. By rapid disposal of his own stock he now has quantity, quality and variety; and above all, some leisure to enjoy life. The labor unions have raised the standard of living of all layers of society, the merchant being no exception to the rule.

What, then, does a strong labor movement mean to the merchant? Just this: It means that the wage worker has enough to spend for the necessities and some of the luxuries of life; a \$25 suit instead of a \$10 one; a \$3 hat instead of a 50-cent one; better furniture at home with other comforts; good seats at theaters, with a little saved against future debt accumulation.

A poorly paid non-union worker is brother to a pauper, that is, he is a poor customer at best—even if he can remain honest and pay his debts. The non-union worker would be still worse off if it were not that the labor unions were the means of his getting more money—when union scales increase—the non-union worker can get a little more money, can creep a little closer to the union scale—getting something which he did not help to acquire.

It is seldom you see a union worker begging; he is too proud, too self-respecting to do so. The union worker lives from 10 to 50 per cent better than the non-union worker. The union worker is the merchant's one best friend.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

As announced in the "Topics" column of last week's issue of the Clarion, the meeting time of the Label Committee of Typographical Union has been changed from the first Wednesday to the second Monday of each month. The next session of the Label Committee will be held Monday, September 12, at 8 o'clock p.m., in Room 701, Underwood Building. Members of the committee will please note this change and be present at the next meeting.

That the Employers' Mutual Insurance and Service Company, a concern which has written strike insurance for thirty industries (National Typothetae) in forty states, is in distress became known through a press dispatch bearing date of August 31 which was not generally made public. According to the dispatch, which was from Baltimore, Md., a receivership had been asked in the Circuit Court by a commission appointed by the court, headed by T. J. Keating, insurance commissioner for Maryland.

While the company officials declared that the firm was not insolvent, the commission's report stated that the liabilities of the company exceed its assets by about one million dollars and probably considerably more.

The dispatch stated that Leroy Lane, assistant to the president of the company, said organized labor had been fighting the company since its formation, and added that if a receivership is declared the labor forces will have secured an important victory over the employers. Members of the company said they feel that the policyholders, if necessary, will waive their claims rather than let the organization go out of existence.

The large losses the company has sustained, company officials said, are due principally to the printers' strike for the forty-four-hour week, as a large proportion of the policyholders are employing printers connected with the United Typothetae of America. The president of that organization, William Green of New York, heads the advisory board of the company.

Officials of the concern say that the examiners for the investigating commission have overvalued the claims due against the company on account of the tendency of many employers to exaggerate their losses.

The court issued an order on August 30 that receivers would be appointed unless the company filed a bill showing cause to the contrary before September 8th.

Francis Parker Curtis, mention of whose serious illness was made in the Clarion of recent issue, died in a local hospital Wednesday, August 31, of pulmonary tuberculosis. Mr. Curtis was a native of Nevada. He came to San Francisco a number of years ago and was for a long time employed on the daily newspapers of this city. Because of his weakened condition he was obliged to discontinue working at his trade some time

ago. At the time of his death he was an attache of the Allied Printing Trades Club. So far as is known, he had no living relatives. Mr. Curtis was 56 years and 9 months of age when he answered the final "call of time." His funeral was held at 2 o'clock p.m. last Saturday from the Truman Undertaking Parlors and interment of his body was in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. The passing of one of the most familiar figures in San Francisco printing circles is thus recorded.

The August meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union was addressed by Dr. Solomon Blum of the University of California in relation to a proposed investigation by the Economics Department of the University in the mutual interest of its students and of the union.

Professor Blum stated that during the last year members of the Department of Economics have been asked to make or assist in three separate studies in the standard of life. One study was made for the Building Trades Council in their recent arbitration; another for the State of California under the auspices of the State Civil Service Commission, and a third for the Typographical Union. In this last the Department of Economics assisted. The work was admirably done by Arthur S. Howe.

The purpose of the trade union studies was to aid the unions in making out a case for a fair wage in their arbitration. The study for the State of California was to serve as a guide for adjusting wages of state employees of different grades.

More and more labor arbitrations are considering this question: How much income does a man need to support a family in a satisfactory way? As soon as we begin to consider this question we find that the things we do not know are more important than the things we do know. We do not know how much unemployment there is during the year; we do not know if there are any sources of extra income that the family may have; we do not know the size of the family and the number of dependents; we do not know how the income received is spent; we do not know how our members live—in short, with the very best intentions, our case before the arbitration board is a guess. It may be an intelligent guess, but unless we are reasonably sure where we stand, our contentions are riddled with holes by our opponents. We wish to make sure of our position; there will be other arbitrations.

The Department of Economics is interested in this question from the scientific point of view, but we realize that in this particular their scientific interest is the same as the interest of our union. Their investigation will attempt to bring out the facts. It will not hide things detrimental to us or things favorable to us; and we do not fear the result of an investigation carried on in this spirit. The members of the Department of Economics who will carry on this investigation have shown themselves friends of San Francisco Typographical Union on occasions and they have our confidence. Students from the university will

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Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-modeling Old jewelry and Watch Repairing

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

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ROBUST HEALTH

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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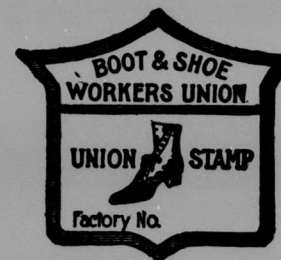


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union
Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

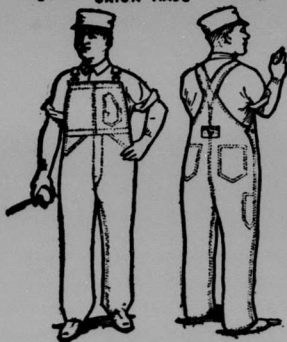
Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

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Can't Bust 'Em Jumperalls, in extra heavy blue denim or khaki; all sizes, 34 to 48. Only \$2.98

Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair \$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair \$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair \$1.25

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit \$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair \$1.25

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special \$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special \$4.75

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts — Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.39

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special .89c

Men's Heavy Can't Bust 'Em Corduroy Pants — Every stitch guaranteed \$4.00

Can't Bust 'Em Kute Kut Play Suits for Boys—in blue denim or khaki.95c

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visit you. We ask you to give them courteous attention and to answer their questions as fully as it is in your power to do. Any information that you give will be confidential. Under no consideration will individual names be used in the publication of the report. It is not the purpose to pry into private affairs of any one. We hope that you will look upon these students as friends who are doing a service in bringing out facts in the interest of our union and in the interest of the work of the University of California.

Charles Madison Cloud came up from the south last Saturday and deposited a Long Beach card. He was accompanied by Jimmy Shaver, the "Tulsa Bearcat." Cloud did not remain very long in San Francisco. The Yuba City Independent sent out an S. O. S. call last Tuesday and Charlie heroically answered the summons.

James R. Stansbury of the Examiner Chapel has returned from Tucson, Arizona, where he went to attend the funeral of his son, James R. Stansbury, Jr., who died at the age of 34 years and 3 months. Besides his parents, decedent is survived by a sister, Miss Blanche H. Stansbury.

Joe Faunt LeRoy of the John Henry Nash Chapel has returned from an enjoyable outing in the Feather River region.

Earl Perren, make-up man on the Chronicle, is a patient in a local hospital, he is suffering from an attack of pleurisy.

Oh! Listen to what's happened to Rodney K. Payne: he's a "grand daddy!" This pleasing bit of information reached the city a few days ago, when "Rod" wrote up from Los Angeles, where he is now residing, that the stork had visited the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Keith Gimmell (Halcyon Payne) and presented her with a daughter, who has been christened Barbara Louise. The last paragraph in Rod's note imparted the information that he was preparing for a trip into Mexico, where he could properly celebrate the event. The happy mother has many friends among the printers of this community who are extending their heartiest congratulations.

Harry Johnston of the Call-Post and William Rutherford of the Argonaut motored to Santa Cruz and paid a week-end visit to their fellow-craftsman, J. B. Livingood.

Theodore P. C. Willis, a member of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 who has been actively affiliated with the I. T. U. for more than twenty years, has become a registered patent attorney. Through him patents may be procured, trade-marks registered and copyrights designed. If you have any business that requires the service of a patent attorney, Mr. Willis will give it his prompt personal attention for a reasonable fee. His address is 758-759 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Phil S. Robinson, who conducts the publicity department of Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46 in the Sacramento Tribune, says the withdrawal of one of the largest printing firms of the capital city as a member of the Typothetae is considered by the printing crafts as a noteworthy move in their favor. Robinson says:

"It seems one of the rules of the Typothetae in figuring on competitive work is that the job be submitted to the secretary of the organization for figures on the basis of the regular scale which is applied to all commercial work.

"After the estimate has been given by the officer, no other member of the Typothetae can submit a figure on the same job lower than the secretary's estimate.

"This system resolves the members into a single establishment as far as competition is concerned. That one office is better equipped to handle a certain piece of work at less cost than another is not taken into consideration.

"This plan has resulted in too much printing leaving town, and the move may result in other Typothetae members following the action of the News Company.

"There is no fight being directed on the part of

the News Publishing Company, but the withdrawal has been made after fully considering the matter and arriving at the decision that the individual firm should have something to say about the conduct of its own business and have the freedom to compete with other houses where it is felt that reduction in prices on large jobs could be made."

John H. Miller of the News Publishing Company of Sacramento, commenting on the action of his firm, said the company felt that "it was hampered by the policies of the Typothetae in fixing prices on job and commercial printing, and had decided to withdraw and be independent," and added:

"While a member of the organization our firm lived up to the rules and regulations, but we were hampered by the fact that with larger facilities for printing than any other shop in Sacramento, we could not take advantage of such in a competitive way.

"Our firm now will be free to make its own prices for the work it secures, and will not be hampered by the price-fixing association.

"It was the rule of the Typothetae for all members to submit any job taken in to the secretary, who figured on the basis of the regular scale which was applied to all commercial printing.

"After the estimate had been given by the secretary, no other member of the Typothetae could submit a figure on the same job lower than the estimate. Another shop might offer to do it for the same price, to which no objection is raised.

"There are about twelve members of the local Typothetae, representing nearly all the job and commercial printing offices in the city. Through their organization it amounted to a single establishment, as far as competition is concerned, as the work went directly into the head office, and the secretary ruled on what each piece of work should cost."

THRIFT PLAN COLLAPSES.

More than 10,000 workers throughout the industrial regions east of Chicago have been "stung" by the collapse of the national Thrift Bond Corporation.

Thrift bonds to the amount of \$700,000 were sold by the corporation on the installment plan to these workers. Employers aided the scheme by deducting payments from the pay envelope.

The corporation deposited a group of government, state and municipal securities in a trust fund as a pledge for their thrift bonds, but the market value of the securities has dropped on an average of 30 per cent, and as this affected the interest on the thrift bonds, the corporation is now wrecked.

The workers are offered the poor consolation that if they wait 20 or 30 years, when the government, state and municipal securities mature, they will receive payment in full.

More and more, disease is being cured before it begins, says the U. S. Public Health Service. Typhus, which drove Napoleon from Moscow and destroyed his army, is now being wiped out by soap and hot water. Smallpox, once classed with measles as a deadly but inevitable child's disease, is being ended with tiny tubes of vaccine. Lead poisoning in potteries is being markedly checked by the workmen eating outside their workrooms and washing the lead glaze off their hands before eating at all. Children by thousands are being saved from slow starvation by attention to their teeth, which enables them to eat and to digest their food. Wherever modern public health work is in progress, lives are longer and safer than they were.

Buy your health in advance, says the U. S. Public Health Service, and you won't even know you are paying for it. Good solid dependable health was never cheaper than it is today.

DANCING

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SELECT
SOCIAL DANCE
EVERY
SUNDAY NIGHT

Ladies 25c, Gents 50c

\$100.00 GIVEN AWAY AS
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FINEST CHOCOLATES IN THE CITY
Corner Sixteenth and Guerrero Streets

KEYSTONE CREAMERY
HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
TRY US!

2002 Mission St.
Near 16th Street

2768 Mission St.
Near 24th Street

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

GODEAU FUNERALS

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 2, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8 P. M. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion, with the addition, under the head of Report of Unions, that Division 518 of Street Carmen, reported that union donated \$10 to the Labor Day Celebration, add that the Board of Public Works is seeking to change working rules on the Municipal Railway over the protest of the men employed.

Communications—Filed—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, relating to action of Department of Labor in seeking to adjust wage controversy of the oil workers; Government Savings Organization, advocating investment by labor people in Government Savings Securities; Pile Drivers No. 34, withdrawing delegates from the Council; Mailers No. 18, donating \$5 to Labor Day celebration; Musicians No. 6, donating \$50 for same purpose.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Circular letter of the Label Section boosting the union labels.

Referred to Cemetery Employees' Union—Telegram from Secretary Frank Morrison, relative to wage controversy with certain cemeteries.

Reports of Unions—Theatrical Federation, reports that controversy with employers in New York City has been amicably adjusted. Butchers, have approved agreement with the Butchers' Board of Trade; 60 men out on strike against the jobbing butchers, negotiations pending. Shoe Clerks, have succeeded in persuading majority of stores on Fillmore street to comply with early closing rules. Bottlers, are negotiating new agreement with employers. Culinary Workers, White Lunch establishments and Griddle No. 2 are unfair; donating \$10 to Labor Day celebration. Moving Picture Operators, report Fairyland and Regent Theatres unfair.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of Cemetery Employees and controversy with certain cemeteries, matter left in hands of the secretary with full power to act. In the matter of fixing compensation for delegates to the State Federation of Labor, committee finds that compensation need be paid to only one of the delegates, and committee recommends full compensation be fixed at \$70. Report concurred in.

Label Section—Submitted verbal report relative to the women's auxiliary doing splendid work in relation to label promotion.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on the bills, and same were ordered paid.

Joint Labor Day Committee—Reported arrangements for the celebration in the Auditorium nearly completed, and announced another meeting of the committee would be held immediately after the Council's adjournment.

New Business—Moved that Griddle No. 2 be placed on the Unfair List. Motion carried.

Moved that Council adjourn to meet again Friday evening, September 16th, no meeting to be held on September 9th, Admission Day. Motion carried.

Receipts—\$356.35. Expenses—\$284.57.

Adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—Boost the Union Label, Card and Button, and the Municipal Railway.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

TO YOUR INTEREST.

To the Officers and Members of Affiliated Unions, Greetings:

Now is the time—Now is the day of action—REAL, EFFECTIVE action. The clarion call of duty was never so clear as now. Our enemy is encompassing us and we must not only equip ourselves with every possible weapon of defense, but must use these weapons.

Some methods for defense are hampered by injunctions, police courts and jails, but there is no executive, no law, not the most virulent enemy, can imprison any union man or woman for refusal to buy non-union goods, no injunction possible denying to them the right to buy union-labeled goods from union-buttoned clerks, or food and service from places where the union shop card is shown.

It is our job to be certain and sure that not one cent of the 5½ billions of dollars earned by us each year goes into the coffers of those who aim for our destruction. The power of the purchaser dictates the character of the goods to be sold. Stop denouncing unfair employers by resolution and at the same time making them insolent by buying their products with union-earned money. This is criminal inconsistency. Centralize your purchasing, and thereby strengthen your local, give aid and encouragement to the fair producer and merchant.

Be union men and women in and through the discriminating power of purchase. Out of such action a new interest will come among the business people, a new desire among the dealers to secure union-made products, and the awakening of the open-shop employer to the importance of the union label as a best seller promoter.

The men who deny to us our rights are the kind that carry their hearts in their bank books, and the way to change the flow golden to red blood is to tear a few pages out of these books. The Oil Workers of Coalinga conserved their purchasing power for one week and the local Chamber of Commerce forgets its national affiliation, and forsakes all else, save to urge the U. S. Government to compel the Oil Operators to meet with the Government representative and the Oil Workers and save the merchants.

The merchant of Coalinga is no different than the merchant of San Francisco, stop his sales and he is ready to listen. Learn the only way to hit back at our enemies is through their pocket-books.

Be a live one—Get in line—Be counted among the hundred percenters. Deal a body blow at the cash boxes of those who seek to destroy your local and to drag a fortune from the drudgery and degradation of his fellow-men.

Wake up unionists—rouse yourself—get on the firing line—buy nothing, from pins to ploughs, from anyone, anywhere, unless it is made and served under union conditions and bears the union label.

Do your part to make the union label the power

it should be. Send your delegates to the Label Section, boost the label at home, at your local, on the street. Boost, again we say—boost—but back your boost by action.

Make this San Francisco a real clean 100% union town.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

Phone Valencia 4745

J. Rutishauser

Exposition Auto Supply Co.
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES

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P. BENEDETTI, Manager

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Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET Near Mission Street

Furniture and Carpets Repriced Lower!

There has been a drastic reduction in the prices of Bed Room Furniture, Dining Room Furniture and Bedding, as well as on Carpets, Linoleum and Rugs. Come in and see the new values. They look like the old days before prices went high. Pre-war values in all departments.

Furnish a Home on Your Credit
Your Word's Good

M. Friedman & Co.

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON

Quality Home Outfits on Credit

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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

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(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

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526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1921

Assets - - - - -
Deposits - - - - -
Capital Actually Paid Up - - - - -
Reserve and Contingent Funds - - - - -
Employees' Pension Fund - - - - -

\$71,383,431.14
67,792,431.14
1,000,000.00
2,591,000.00
387,187.88



Sorensen Co.

SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS

for wedding presents. Large stock to select from.

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Sts., San Francisco

All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed.

Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

COST OF SHOE LABOR IS SMALL.

Editor Baine of the Shoe Workers' Journal "lifts the lid" on shoe prices, and in explaining why labor refuses to accept wage reductions in this industry he shows who is profiteering.

Before the war, he says, the labor cost of a pair of shoes retailing at \$3.50 ranged around 60 cents. Later this shoe sold as high as \$12 and the labor cost advanced to \$1 or 8½ per cent of the retail price.

"Shoes that retailed at \$20 or over would show a still smaller percentage of labor cost in proportion to the selling price at retail," he says.

"During the period of advance, shoe prices were made without reason. The excuse given the consumers was the high cost of material and labor. One man who paid \$18 for a pair of shoes was blaming labor for it. He was asked what he supposed labor received for making that pair of shoes and he replied: 'Probably four or five dollars.' When told that labor received less than \$1.30 he was astounded.

"For something over a year we have had a falling market for shoe materials. Prices for shoe materials now very nearly equal pre-war prices. Yet manufacturers and dealers seem unable to make shoe prices anywhere near pre-war levels.

"A manufacturer said he wanted to make a shoe to sell to dealers at \$6, to be sold at retail at \$9, and would like a reduction in labor cost. The same shoe used to be sold to the retailer at \$2.85 and retailed at \$4. Labor receives about 40 cents per pair more on that shoe.

"Labor was asked to contribute from its 40 cents to help the manufacturer sell at \$6 what he used to sell at \$2.85, when his market for raw materials is nearly the same as before the war.

"There are other instances of proposed reduction in labor cost that have no better foundation than the one just related. It is not strange that labor is not enthusiastic to co-operate for such ends.

"These policies are among the causes of the public resentment against the shoe business that results in the jeering of a shoe manufacturer on the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington.

"We know there are circumstances somewhat extenuating, such as high rents, freight and other expenses, but still it is in order for manufacturers and dealers to introduce a little team work into their lead pencils.

"Labor declines to be the goat for the public prejudice to pay the freight for margins that a few years ago would have seemed extremely extravagant."

STRIKE INSURANCE.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 30.—A receivership for the Employers' Mutual Insurance & Service Company, which has written strike insurance for thirty industrials in forty states, was asked last week in Circuit Court by a commission appointed by the court, headed by T. J. Keating, insurance commissioner for Maryland.

While the company's officials declare that the concern is not insolvent, the commission's report states that the liabilities of the company exceed its assets by about \$1,000,000 and probably considerably more.

Officials of the company say organized labor has been fighting the company since its formation and they add that if a receivership is declared the labor forces will have scored an important victory over the employers.

The large losses the company has sustained, officials said, are due principally to the printers' strike for the forty-four-hour week, as a large proportion of the policyholders are employing printers connected with the United Typotheta of America. The president of that organization, William Greene of New York, heads the advisory board of the company.

Officials of the company say that the examiners for the investigating commission have overvalued

the claims due against the company on account of the tendency of many employers to exaggerate their losses.

The court today issued an order that receivers would be appointed unless the company files a bill showing cause to the contrary before September 8.

ORPHEUM.

Of course you remember Sarah Padden, the brilliant young actress, who has appeared at the Orpheum in Lewis Beach's dramatic playlet, "The Clod," and in Tom Barry's playlets, "The Eternal Barrier" and "Betty Behave!" She is at the Orpheum this week in a new play, "The Charwoman."

Recently in the East a famous woman's club whose membership is composed of some of the wealthiest and most prominent women in America, invited Miss Padden to address them. Miss Padden pleaded that she was not a public speaker and had nothing to say. But they insisted.

"Give us some Paddenisms," they said; "some of your views on life and humanity in general."

And Miss Padden finally acquiesced. Here are some of the hot shots she fired at the clubwomen:

"Ten to one the girl who works has more sense and is more wholesome and can talk about the real things of life with more understanding of true values than the rich girl can.

"A working girl differs from a society snob in at least one glorious respect; she has the sand and courage to face the world honestly and make the world pay her for value received.

"Tell your daughters not to be afraid of honest work. Sex is no handicap. It is the greatest age for women the world has ever known, and the only limit is the fear of failure.

"Half of the daughters of the rich are too lazy to get ahead in the competition of life. They are chiefly interested in powdering their noses and learning the latest dances.

"Application of the maternal slipper is not to be overlooked, but don't wait until your girl is sixteen to try it."

Urged on by her friends, Miss Padden is using the above as the nucleus of a book of "Paddenisms," which she is now writing and which she expects to have published shortly.

NURSES NEEDED.

The Red Cross Nursing Service is making an active campaign throughout the United States to secure 500 nurses immediately to care for ex-service men in hospitals. Miss Lillian L. White, director of the nursing service in the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross, is calling for 75 enlistments in her territory, California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah.

This urgent call for immediate enlistment of Red Cross nurses in this special service is parallel to that of the wartime call when the Army and Navy turned to the Red Cross for nurses for military service both at home and abroad.

The call carries an emotional appeal when it is known that hospitalization of disabled veterans of the world war is increasing. The Government through its United States Public Health Service designates the need for more nurses as an emergency and the Red Cross is putting the full strength of its nursing service into action.

Miss White has sent the call to nurses through the State and local nursing committees and to individual nurses in the Red Cross reserves. Details of the procedure in enlisting for this special service in the United States Public Health Service hospitals were furnished, together with a schedule of pay for the nurses enlisting.

The 70 United States Public Health Service hospitals are not sufficient to meet the demand. The Army and Navy hospitals are setting aside beds for the ex-service men. Nurses enlisting may choose which service they prefer.

Any nurse interested in getting into this field for service to the ex-service man can communicate with the Red Cross Chapter.

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GAME FISH.

It's easy to drift as the current flows;
It's easy to move as the deep tide goes;
But the answer comes when the breakers crash
And strike the soul with a bitter lash—

When the goal ahead is endless fight
Through a sunless day and a starless night,
Where the far call breaks on the sleeper's dream,
"Only the game fish swims up stream."

The spirit wanes where it knows no load;
The soul turns soft down the Easy road.
There's fun enough in the thrill and throb,
But Life in the main is an uphill job,
And it's better so, where the softer game
Leaves too much fat on a weakened frame,
Where the far call breaks on the sleeper's dream,
"Only the game fish swims up stream."

When the clouds bank in—and the soul turns blue—
When Fate holds fast, and you can't break through—
When trouble sweeps like a tidal wave,
And Hope is a ghost by an open grave.
You have reached the test in a frame of mind
Where only the quitters fall behind.
Where the far call breaks on the sleeper's dream,
"Only the game fish swims up stream."
—Onandaga Sportsman.

The high price of arsphenamine (salvarsan) is a constant incentive to marketing useless fake substitutes, says the U. S. Public Health Service. Large quantities of such have recently been detected in New York City and elsewhere. These products should not be bought from unknown persons. The Public Health Service also renews its advice against the use of any arsphenamine not licensed and regularly tested by the Hygiene Laboratory of the Service.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Griddle No. 2, 10 Market St.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
White Lunch Establishments.
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

FRENCH RADICALS EXPOSED.

Among the speakers for the majority faction in the Lille convention of the French Confederation of Labor, Secretary Dumoulin delivered some well-aimed and penetrating shafts against the minority or extremist faction. He spoke in part as follows:

"Every ten years or so the political parties in France treat themselves to the luxury of a reorganization or division. Last year the socialist party undertook to repair its machinery which had somewhat gone out of whack in the preceding two or three years. It thinks it has a chance to conquer new offices. It is so different from the other parties who develop big appetites for office. It is to gain possession of offices that the parties divide, reorganize and regroup themselves. And the socialist politicians keep the labor organizations in a constant turmoil for the sake of satisfying their appetites.

"You must confess that this is true, and that by reason thereof our labor movement is standing still. These socialist politicians are permitted to go on with their secret combinations and intrigues, inspired by the communist agents from abroad.

"Why should the communists be hailed as better or different from other political job chasers? Their talents are of the same kind as the politicians display, they are not a particle different.

"Oh, you say they are revolutionists, but are they more revolutionary than the labor movement? They openly declare that by increasing the misery of the working people, the revolution will be brought about, while the labor movement seeks to bring about a revolution by increasing the general welfare. To fight well, a man must have a full stomach, but the communists think the reverse, and therefore they do all they can to make it worse for the workers. They call themselves the saviors of the working class, and they bring only misfortune and misery.

"One of the prophets of this philosophy of misery said something he thought very profound, that there was a distinction between discipline in action and discipline in propaganda. That is all poppycock. When you are defending a principle, you seek to instill it into the hearts as well as the minds of the workers. It is not good discipline one day to demand nationalization of the railroads, and next day tell us that it won't bring us any think. When you have adopted a program, stick to it.

"You have informed us that you have established Jacobin clubs independent or by the side of the confederation of labor, aiming to do what you say the confederation is too feeble or unwilling to do. And you have a secret police, just like the 'tcecka' in Russia. Thus by your proclamations, resolutions, and orders defying the labor movement, you have brought about a complete paralysis of its functions. And you say you are the friends and the saviors of the labor movement.

"Who in hell taught you what you call 'passive obedience?' Pretending to obey while you do everything to defy. And where did you get the instructions to do away with the Amsterdam International and supplant it by another? For that is what you are doing. You are destroying the existing labor movement, pretending to build up another one. But, please tell us who gave you the right, you a minority, to disobey the majority, and disorganize everything that the majority organizes?

"You are disloyal to your organizations, disloyal to trade union officials, trade union principles, and yet you claim we should tamely let you go on, and hail you as our saviors.

"Let me tell you this; if you do not know what loyalty is, we do—and we shall prove by our deeds that we are loyal to the labor movement, loyal to the working class, and that we will work

for the betterment of their condition, and not to make them worse. That is loyalty, and any other kind is bogus."

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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NOTES FROM LILLE CONVENTION.

The question of absorbing interest at the convention of the Confederation of Labor of France, held at Lille, July 25-30, 1921, was the adoption of the report of the officers of the confederation for the preceding year. Owing to the internal dissensions the strength of the organization has been reduced to about 600,000. The conservative faction won by a vote of 1556 against 1348. The result means that the French labor movement will continue its efforts to realize a constructive program of reforms and gradual improvement of working conditions, and will not adopt the radical program patterned after Russia.

Fraternal Delegate Mertens, secretary of the Amsterdam International Federation of Labor, reported that over 60 per cent of the workers of Belgium are members of the trade-union movement. They number now 725,000 out of a total of 1,200,000.

Fraternal Delegate Dugoni of the Italian Confederation of Labor congratulated his French brothers on the fact that they were able still to meet as radicals and conservatives and discuss trade-union questions. In Italy, Austria and Hungary, these factions, he said, are keeping apart from each other and helping to destroy one another in the interest of reactionary interests among employers:

Fraternal Delegate Thorberg of the Swedish Confederation of Labor stated that from 70 to 80 per cent of the Swedish workers are now members of the trade-union movement, and that they number 280,000.

When Fraternal Delegate Fimmen, general secretary of the Amsterdam International, spoke and in broken but vigorous French attacked the Third International of Moscow, he took the convention by storm, which so angered the radicals in the convention that they were on the point of withdrawing from the hall, when they suddenly changed their minds as they commenced to realize that it would be a tactical mistake to permit Fimmen to bring about such a result.

Besides a real riot on the floor of the convention during the second session, the sessions were enlivened by frequent singing of the two rival songs of the conservatives and the radicals, the former singing a song entitled "The Internationale," and the latter a song entitled "The Revolution." Sometimes both songs were sung at the same time, creating an indescribable discord of noise.

The official paper of the Confederation, The People, was the subject of a two hours' debate, the minority faction seeking by various accusations against the editors to induce the convention to discontinue the paper. The incident contributed to make the majority more determined than ever to get rid of the revolutionary element, which is eating out the heart of the French trade-union movement.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention one was to the following effect:

"The convention declares that the unity of the labor movement can be maintained only by the daily practice of selfdiscipline among all members of organized labor. Differing opinions which have perfect freedom of expression, nevertheless do not excuse personal attacks among the active members. Such conduct is contrary to the dignity of our movement and severely condemned. Mutual respect for one another's opinions do not impair freedom of opinion.

"The minority retain the rights they have always enjoyed; no one has the right to suppress the right to criticize; but the critics must bow to the decisions of the labor bodies; under no pretext will there be permitted to exist groupings and organizations hostile to the regularly instituted local, departmental or national organizations; such dual organizations nullify all trade-union activities and render unity impossible.

"The minority are welcome to take part in the

work of our trade-union organizations. But the minority will not be tolerated within our fold if it assumes to act in public contrary to the decisions of the regularly constituted trade-union bodies.

"Just as a trade-union member cannot at the same time belong to two different unions, or a union to two different central bodies, so are all members of our movement forbidden at the same time to be a part of two trade-union internationals."

STRIKE INSURANCE BLOWS UP.

The strike insurance and strikebreaking plan of the Employers' Mutual Insurance and Service Company has hit the rocks.

A commission appointed by the court reports that the company's liabilities exceed its assets by about \$1,000,000 and possibly considerably more.

Circuit Judge Dobler of Baltimore has ordered that a receiver be appointed for the company unless it proves it is capable of paying its debts.

State Insurance Commissioner Keating was a member of the commission that investigated the company under order of the court. The following recommendation was included in the commission's report:

"That an injunction be issued suspending the business of the company and that receivers be appointed to take charge of the estate and assets of the company and to administer the same and wind up its affairs under the direction of this honorable court and that the charter of said company, as an insurance company, be annulled and forfeited."

The commission held that the company was doing business in violation of the laws of the State of Maryland and had not sufficient assets to carry on its business; that it was insolvent and unable to pay its losses.

The commission indicates that the forty-four-hour strike of the printing trades was the final blow to the company.

Organized labor has been ceaseless in its publicity agitation that the company is a strikebreaking institution. This position is sustained by Leroy Lane, assistant to President Edward C. Myers of the company, who acknowledge that the company maintained an employment service to furnish employees to employers who were having labor troubles.

In acknowledging that organized labor exposed this company Lane pleaded that employers who had insured should waive their claims rather than permit trade unionists to point to this latest victory.

"I believe the insured would put beyond any question of indemnity, if necessary, the moral effect of continued operation of the company," said Lane. "If receivers are appointed it will be the biggest feather in the cap of organized labor that has ever happened in this country."

BIG PROFIT IN BEANS.

The time-honored bean is sold in Boston arm chair lunch rooms in this city at a profit akin to the oil promoter, according to the State Commission of Necessaries of Life.

The commission has counted the beans and finds that they average 295 per plate. Together with bread and butter, the outfit costs the lunch room 2½ cents and sells for 15 cents.

Infancy and childhood are the danger periods for tuberculosis, says the U. S. Public Health Service. To protect your child, pasteurize the milk or use certified milk; protect infants and young children from contact with the sick, and keep the growing child strong and well by seeing that it drinks milk, eats vegetables, avoids excessive fatigue, and gets enough sleep.

Summer for health and some'r not, says the U. S. Public Health Service. Look out for typhoid fever on your vacation.

A List of Tobacco Prices that show our ability to undersell even the jobbers in some cases! Come in tomorrow!

Don Luis Fairmounts, 50 in box
\$4.95; each11c
Bagley's Old Crop Plug, a cut.....49c
Royal and Pure Gold, 5c bags, 2 for 5c
Bagley's Red Belt, 10c tin.....7c
Turkish Rose Cigarettes, 10 in pkge 8c
Oboid Granulated Plug.....\$1.25
Ware Pure Virginia Cigarettes, 16
in package8c
Broad Leaf Cigar Clippings, 10c
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Tan Norwegian Grain Lace Shoe, rawhide insert in sole to keep out the damp.



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FRAUDULENT PUBLICATION.

Richmond, Calif., August 28, 1921.

To the Chief of Police:

Activities of a publication which calls itself the Western Railway Journal towards discrediting the American Railway Journal took the form of fictitious circular letters which have been scattered broadcast on the Pacific Coast. These letters took so vicious a tone and became so annoying to the publishers of the American Railway Journal that a conference was held of a number of officials of the Railroad Brotherhoods. As a result of that conference the announcement is made that the publication which calls itself the Western Railway Journal is solely the scheme of a printer to exploit the public at the expense of the bona fide railroad men of the country. That the Western Railway Journal, as it is known, is in fact owned, controlled and operated by men who are not qualified nor authorized to voice the views, policies or platform of the railroad brotherhoods.

Further, this office is in possession of documentary proof that the Western Railway Journal, as it is called, has employed questionable tactics in handling advertising contracts entrusted to it in the Western territory.

This letter is written at the instance of officials of the Railroad Brotherhoods who are keenly desirous that the public may not be duped by men or methods which will result in a discreditable reflection upon the bona fide railroad brotherhoods of the country.

Your experience readily will suggest to you the importance of giving due publicity to this communication.

Yours very truly,

W. H. WOOD, Chief of Police.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

MADAME JOMELLI.

Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, formerly leading soprano with the Metropolitan Grand Opera Co., has returned to San Francisco and will re-open her vocal studio at the Hotel Richelieu on September 5th.

A musical theory and piano department, under George Edwards, will also be opened in conjunction with the Jomelli Studios. Mr. Edwards is now in the East but will arrive in San Francisco the early part of the month.

"HIGH" WAGE MARK, \$28.93.

The "high" wages of factory workers in New York State were \$28.93 a week, according to the State Department of Labor. These figures were the highest during the war and were reached last October. The publicity agents of big business never got down to facts in their campaign against what they termed "silk-shirt wages," and created the impression that rates were many times greater than \$28.93 a week.

The State Department of Labor states that the July average shows a drop of \$3.67 a week, or 13 per cent from the October record.

BROWN CANDIDATE.

Seth R. Brown, seven times president of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 and five times president of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, is a candidate for president of the California State Federation of Labor. He will be nominated at the twenty-second annual convention of the Federation, which meets at San Jose the first week in October.

Brown was elected at Fresno last year to represent the State Federation at the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor, which met in June of this year.

Mr. Brown will go to San Jose as a delegate from Los Angeles Typographical Union, having been elected by acclamation last Sunday.

A BIG-BRAINED PATRIOT.

No matter what one thinks of this view or that position he has taken upon labor or industrial or economic problems, the American people know Samuel Gompers as a big-brained patriot. For a long time he was called Sam; then he grew to Samuel; then to Mr. Gompers; then to Mr. Samuel Gompers; and he emerged after his distinguished service to mankind in the World War to be spoken of on both sides of the waters as "the Honorable Samuel Gompers." This change of appellation connotes the growth of national and world appreciation of the re-elected head of the American Federation of Labor.

The World War was the testing time of all Americans. Knowing that the ranks of labor embraced men of every nationality, some of them still alien, the German sympathizers bent all their energies toward a labor propaganda against entering the war, and when that failed, to trying to organize the alien laborers to agitation, sabotage, dissatisfaction and the like in the hope of lessening America's effective participation. It is the glory—the imperishable glory—of American labor that with comparatively few exceptions men in the ranks of labor born in this country and abroad, under the militant and inspiring leadership of Samuel Gompers, stood like a stone wall against the insidious and treacherous propaganda.

The truth is—and the statement is made after consideration—the private citizen in America who stood head and shoulders above all others in monumental service to humanity in the World War was Samuel Gompers. He was an inspiring leader and he taught the men of toil that labor's opportunity was to undergird the cause fighting autocracy. Abroad, as well as at home, he defied the sophistry of those German Socialists who preached against autocracy but were chained to the Kaiser's chariot of force, and warned the world against the peril of Bolshevism and Soviet government long before most people felt the menace of autocracy under the guise of the rule of the workers.

There's one thing conspicuous in Samuel Gompers; he has as much courage as he has brains, and that courage never wavered in the sorest crisis in the world's history. One of these days when an appraisal is made of American contribution toward the winning of the war, Samuel Gompers will be the private citizen who will loom as the largest figure in any allied nation. If with his record of service to the cause of freedom—international as well as economic—the Federation of Labor had failed to re-elect Samuel Gompers, it would have shown lack of appreciation of the greatest man the men of labor have produced, and would have denied to the organizations the leadership of its ablest executive.—Raleigh News and Observer.

PREMIER MALT PRODUCTS.

Pursuant to announcement of the Int. Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, the Premier Malt Products Company of Steubenville, Ohio, has signed an agreement for the union shop. This company manufactures the well-known brands of "Blue Ribbon Malt Extract" and "Premex."

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